c) Various steps are being taken to of recovery of demand, including nt of instalments and where issues locked up in appeal, the appellate norities have been requested to dis- e of these appeals expeditiously. In he cases, recovery is being made out assessee's assets with the custodian, in a few cases petition has been I in Special Court for recovery of land. In some cases, the demand has n stayed by High Court/ITAT. It proposed to continue to take these sures with greater vigour and it has decided not to show leniency in, ecting the dues from such defulters ing 1995-96.

production of coin blanks

300. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the sister of FINANCE be pleased to refer the reply to Unstarred Question 251 in the Rajya. Sabha on Nth March. 5 and state:

(a) the installed capacity of coin ks. of Salem Steel Plant;

(b) the quantity of consumption of coin,
ks in the country per annum;

(c) the order given to Salem Steel it vis-a-vis their installed capacity per lm; and

d) the quantity of imported coin ks from abroad per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE NISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): Installed capacity of Blanking Line *m* Steel Plant is 3000 tonnes per im.

f) The quantity of consumption of coin ks by all the four! mints put together es from 1600 to 1800 million pieces.

India Government Mints had placed on Salem Steel Plant for supply of blanks for the quantity of 2183 les and 5250 Tonnes during 1992-93 1993-94 respectively.

) During the years 1992-93, 1993-94 1994-95 M/s. Salem Steel Plant had arranged supply through imports from their conversion agent of 300 million pieces, 150 million pieces and 706.61 million pieces of coin blanks respectively. During 1994-95, 64.3 million pieces of coin blanks have been procured directly from a South Korean firm also by this Ministry.

Inflow of foreign investment in India

3301. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the view expressed by the British High Commissioner to India, Mr. Nicholas Fenn, that inadequate infra- structure was one of the principal barriers to a greater inflow of direct investment into India; and

lb) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The British High Com- missioner, during a Workshop on infras- tructure held in Bangalore on 23rd February, 1993 had observed the need for investment in infrastructure for sus- tained economic growth. Government of India have, as part of its economic re- forms process, and in recognition of the importance of infrastructure in pro- moting growth and all round development, taken major initiatives for investment in infrastructure, particularly Power and Telecommunications.

Regional Rural Banks in Gujarat

3302. SHRI ANANTRAY DEV SHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Re. gional Rural Banks in Gujarat and what are the places where these banks are located:

(b) what is the extent, upto which these banks have achieved the target during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) whether some of the banks are facing acute financial crises-

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what measures have been taken for improving the efficiency of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) There are nine Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Gujarat with the headquarters located at Bhuj Jamnagar, Patan, Godhra, Surendranagar, Valsad, Bharuch, Himatnagar and Junagarh.

(b) The achievements made by RRBs in Gujarat under the Annual Credit Plan, during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given at Statement. (See below)

(c) and (d) As all the RRBs of the State are incurring losses, their financial position is not satisfactory. The reasons for incurring losses by RRBs are attributable to several factors like restriction on the choice of clientele, limited area of operation, low interest margnal •mounting establishment costs particularly after implementation of the award of me National Inaustral Tribunal etc.

(e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have taken measures to strengthen the RRBs and a package of measures were announced in December, 1993. 49 RRBs out of total or 196 RRBs in the country have been identified for comprehensive restructuring during 1994-95. Experience with these 49 RRBs will guide the approach in later years to other RRBs. The objective is to transform the presently weak aad ailing RRBs into financially viable and effective instruments of decentralised rural banker. Further RBI has allowed in January, 1995, RRBs to make investment of their non-SLR surplus funds in specified Profitable avenues including the credit portfolio of their sponsor banks through non-risk sharing participation certificates to be issued by the latter.

The 49 RRBs taken up for comprehensive restructuring in the country include two RRBs from Gujarat.

Statement

The Statement showing the targets and achievements made by RRBs in Gujarat during the years 1993-94 *under the Annual Credit Plan*

(Rs. in lakh?)

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	1992-93			1993-94		
		Target	Achievement	Extent of achievement	Target	Achievement	Amount of achievement
1.	Kutch Gramin Bank	225.00	228.00	101.3	288.00	259.00	90.3
2.	Jamnagar Gramin Bank	654.75	727.22	111.1	978.00	932.00	95 3
3.	Banaskantha Mehsana Gramin Bank	528.15	449.61	85.1	492.17	532.09	102.0
4.	Panchmahal Gramin Bank	482.65	430.67	89.2	483.47	815.22	168.6
5.	Surendranagar Bhavnagar Gramin Bank	241.43	206.36	85.5	282.00	342.00	125.3
6.	Valsad Dangs Gramin Bank	314.19	304.11	96.8	N.A.	N.A.	—
7.	Surat Bharuch Gramin Bank	351.93	370.17	88.1	N.A.	N.A.	—
8.	Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank	165.56	165.59	99.9	160.46	229.79	143.2
9.	Junagarh Amreli Gramin Bank	314.38	280.70	89.3	319.07	370.00	